

Khilafa By Force

Imam Al-Nawawi (r) said,

"The opinion of the A'immah regarding the Imam who takes authority by force is that it is valid, provided that he implements the Sharī'ah even if he was Fāsiq or Jāhil."

[Rawdat al-Talibeen (10/46)]

Ibn Qudamah said:

"Whoever is appointed to the post of Khalīfah and the people agree he has become Khalīfah even if he forced himself over them by the sword until they called him Khalīfah, then it is obliged to obey him and forbidden to rise against him."

[al-Mughni (8/526)]

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Saalih al-'Uthaymeen (rh) said:

If a man rebels and seizes power, the people must obey him, even if he seizes power by force and without their consent, because he has seized power. The reason for that is that if his rule is contested, it will lead to a great deal of evil, and this is what happened during the Umayyad period when some of them seized power by means of force and gained the title of caliph, and people obeyed them in obedience to the command of Allaah.

End quote.

Sharh al-'Aqeedah al-Safaareeniyyah (p. 688)

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- if a strong man seizes the caliphate you have to give him the bay'ah
 - as long as he rules by Shariah
 - Imam Ahmad said it is haraam to rebel against such a person
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Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal stated:

"Whoever rises against any Imam of the Muslims, where the people have gathered together and consent to the Khilāfah by him even if it was done so by force, anyone that rises against such a person will be committing disobedience and contradict what Muhammad (SAW) taught."

[al-Madkhal ila Madhab al-Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal by Abdul Qadir Badran (pg. 79)]

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- what Muhammad (SAW) taught is to not rebel against the leader until you see clear kufr.
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On the authority of Ubada bin As-Samit the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said:
"...topple the leader if you see clear kufr..."

[al-Bukhari (7056) and Muslim (1709)]